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## PASSING OF LIBERALISM. CRUSHING BLOW OF THE GREAT WAR.

[BY THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.]

The position of the Liberal Party in 1914 was a most precarious one; the Great War dealt it a crushing blow. In the first place, it was one of those things which Liberalism had always declared to be "unthinkable." This was not entirely due to the natural disinclination of mankind to contemplate what is unpleasant. It was also due to the Liberal philosophy, according to which wars were solely due to dynastic ambition and to conditions which had passed away with the advent of popular government. It is true that there had been many great wars in Europe in the preceding century; but most of these could be shown to be the result of the struggle to achieve liberty and national unity, and, therefore, not at variance with the Liberal outlook on life. But this was a war of a different nature altogether; indeed, quite an old-fashioned affair reminiscent of that unenlightened age when a Philip II., a Louis XIV., or a Napoleon had aimed at the domination of the world.

What rendered it still more distressing to the Liberal mind was that it was caused by Germany—of all countries in the world! Although the system of government in the German Empire could hardly be described as democratic, that country had always had an irresistible attraction for Liberals. Not only had it been "the spiritual home" of one of the great prophets of Liberalism, Carlyle, but it was also the spiritual home of Lord Haldane, the very Minister whose primary duty it was to prepare for war with it. The Germans were also a most enlightened people, with the highest standard of education in Europe, and their measures for alleviating the lot of the workers had been a model for the Liberal Government. While they were also the fountain of Protestantism, the origin and source of all "Little Bethells," and in Liberal imagination a most pious and God-fearing people, these eminently Christian characteristics having been acquired by a diligent study of the works of Treitschke, Bernhardi, Hegel, and the higher critics.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The obvious way out of the difficulty was to ascribe the war to the dynastic ambition of the Kaiser, and to the militarism of the Junkers, which would have been quite in accord with Liberal traditions, but unfortunately this explanation was entirely inconsistent with the view of "my friend the Kaiser" presented to the world by Lord Haldane, and with his positive assurances that "the German General Staff lived very much from hand to mouth," and was far from contemplating any thought of war. No! there was no getting over the fact that the war falsified all the predictions and aspirations of Liberalism—it simply did not enter into the Liberal philosophy.

It was natural in the circumstances that the Liberal Government's preparations for war were somewhat inadequate. This has, indeed, been strenuously denied by them, and as some eminent soldiers have supported them in this denial, their defence is worth examining. It is simply this. That in the period of eight years preceding the war, during which Ministers declared that they were duly warned and were expecting an attack by the greatest military power on earth, an army which had proved hopelessly inadequate to cope with two insignificant Republics in South Africa was not increased in strength, but was given a distinctly better and more up-to-date organisation than it had at a period when it was organised to fight only Afghan tribesmen or African savages.

## PUBLIC DECEPTION.

Regarded as a defence, this statement seems a little unsatisfactory, as an indictment it could hardly be bettered. Strangely enough, while these vigorous preparations for war were going on, Ministers continued to assure the country that there was no danger whatever, and deliberately discouraged any general preparation on the part of the nation; their explanation of this apparently inconsistent conduct being that they thought the danger of war would best be avoided by pretending to the country that it did not exist and to the Germans that they were not prepared for it. They were, in fact, indulging in a course of public (but not self) deception. No more instructive and entertaining commentary upon popular Government could be imagined.

Unfortunately some ex-Ministers have been inartistic enough to spoil the beauty (while adding to the humour) of this picture of Liberal Statesmanship by confessing that the idea of Germany going to war never once entered their heads. It has lately been stated by one of the most distinguished Liberal statesmen that "Liberalism does not thrive in an atmosphere of war." A party which tells the people that a war will not happen can indeed scarcely be expected to thrive when it does.

## A COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

And yet this will hardly explain the subsequent collapse of the Liberal Party. The war, indeed, created conditions which would seem at first sight favourable to Liberalism. For one thing it dealt a death-blow to absolutism and imperialism; the three great Continental Empires had gone down in a welter of chaos. Then again peace was to be founded on the Liberal principle of self-determination. The world was to be "made safe for democracy." The Kaiser was to be punished, international relations were in future to be regulated by a great League of Nations, democratic principles were to be introduced into the governmental systems of India and Egypt, where "the pathetic contentment of the masses" was held to be a standing reproach to British administration. Last, but not least, Ireland was freed from English domination. And all this was achieved by a Liberal Prime Minister, who had the support not only of most of his own but of the whole Conservative Party.

Surely all this represented a triumph for Liberalism. Here was the realisation of the dreams of former Liberal statesmen, prophets, and seers. It seemed to be the apotheosis of liberty. Surely if Liberalism had been a true political creed it would have been so. But, as a matter of hard fact, all this liberty turned out to be dead sea fruit. The Tsardom, whose fall had been hailed by the British Government as another fall of the Bastille, was replaced by a ghastly tyranny which forcibly abolished religion and morality, reduced Russia to barbarism, and erected an organisation for spreading its revolutionary tentacles all over the world. The disappearance of the Hohenzollerns resulted in the creation of a Republic, whose instability was only matched by its determination to evade the terms of the peace treaty, while the conditions in the former Austrian Empire were not, taken all round, a striking testimony to the advantages of self-determination or of democracy. As for the League of Nations, so powerless was it to provide a system for preserving peace in Europe, that the British Government has now rejected all the measures the League had elaborated for that end, and has formally declared that peace can only be secured by a pact or alliance outside the League, which, in plain terms, means going back to the old system of the balance of power.

## DISILLUSIONMENT.

With regard to India and Egypt the system of reforms aiming at self-determination by gradual stages soon broke down, resulting in India in a dead-lock, and in Egypt in the murder of the Sirdar. In Ireland the first fruits of self-government were a civil war between the partisans of the new government and the Republicans, while the loyalists were abandoned *en masse* to wholesale spoliation and exile, and the future of that country continues to give cause for the liveliest anxiety.

We have been told by the same Liberal statesman referred to above that the present position of the Liberal Party is due to the public weariness of reform. Man cannot always be aspiring towards liberty. His eyes tired, he loses sight of the vision which once inspired him and sinks back to earth. It may be so, of course, and yet some disillusions with the results of Liberalism in practice is perhaps excusable in the circumstances. It is perfectly true that the Conservative Party were equally responsible for this disillusionment, but this has nothing to do with it. The policy was a party one. Liberal, and the only reason the Conservative Party are in power to-day is because they declined to continue on the same fatal path.

The last three Elections have sealed the fate of Liberalism. It would have died in any case, because the conditions necessary for its survival no longer exist, but it expired so rapidly and so dramatically that a serious student of political history could hardly fail to read aright the lesson of its fate. It was most fortunate that in this crisis the Liberal Party was led by two statesmen who represented in a peculiar degree the final phase of Liberalism in its decline and degradation. The very phrases and catchwords by which these statesmen became distinguished—"Wait and see" and "Ninepence for fourpence"—were symbolic of their descent into opportunism and demagoguery, sins which have always been lying in wait for Liberalism, sins to which it is inevitably prone, but which had been more or less obscured by the eloquence and character of such men as Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord Grey.

## A CLOSED CHAPTER.

Thanks, however, to these two statesmen, Liberalism did not "peter-out"; it did not, as it might have done, avoid the damning disclosure of its real nature, the demonstration of the inevitable result of its principles, by splitting into a number of factions or joining forces with Conservatism. On the contrary, it placed the Socialist Party in power, and the result was the relegation at the last Election of the party to a position where it has practically ceased to count as a political force.

But let us not misinterpret the lesson: its fate is not due to any mistakes in the party game, as certain Liberal leaders would have us believe; these have at best only hastened its demise, but have not caused it. Its fate is due to the fact that it has accomplished its mission: it represented a certain stage in the great process of subversion, the stage in which monarchy, aristocracy, and priesthood are the objectives, and that stage has passed for ever; it is ancient history, and has no application to the political or social conditions of to-day.

## A CREED OUTWORN.

For Liberalism is not the cult of Liberty; it is at its best only the cult of a very narrow conception of liberty which has no meaning in the world of to-day. What solution, for instance, has Liberalism for securing liberty against the menace of a tyranny quite as formidable as that which any absolute Monarch ever wielded—the tyranny of organised Labour dominated by Communists and directed in the interests of world revolution? Why, it was Liberal legislation which helped to erect that tyranny, and which helped to the success of that domination. It was the Trades Disputes Act which placed the Trade Unions above the law, legalised coercion and extortion on a gigantic scale, and laid the foundations for the mobilisation of Labour against Capital.

And if Liberalism has failed to protect liberty at home, it has been equally unsuccessful abroad. There was a time when the Liberal Party stood forth before all the world as the champions of the oppressed and down-trodden; and, above all, of any Christian community persecuted by an alien faith. But what has been the Liberal attitude towards the Soviet Government of Russia? That the conduct of a foreign government is no business of ours, that trade should not concern itself with morality, and that there is no difference in kind between a Turkish Government which oppresses its subjects and a

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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gang of international revolutionaries who of the history of Liberalism, a strange  
prosperity Christianity, abolish morality, analogy to choose, but no one capable of  
and proclaim war on the whole world! reasoning could perceive any analogy at  
The comparison with Turkey is, in view all.—The Morning Post.



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## THE EAST IN ART.

CHINESE CARVED LACQUER ON  
VIEW IN LONDON.

A very fine exhibition of Chinese carved lacquer work is being held by Messrs. Spink and Sons, Ltd., at their galleries at 5, 6 and 7, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1. The exhibits contain pieces ranging from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and will remain on show until June 30th, the exhibition having been opened on May 14th by Dr. Chen, who deputised for H.E. the Chinese Minister, Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, who was unavoidably unable to be present.

Dr. Chen, in declaring the exhibition open, after apologising for the absence of Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, read the following paper which had been prepared by Mr. Chao:

"I was pleased to accept the invitation, to-day to open the exhibition of Chinese carved lacquer work, because it is always gratifying to call attention to aspects of the culture of my country, which perhaps are not sufficiently understood and appreciated at the present time. Those who read about China in the newspapers probably have an idea that politics and militarism are the only two preoccupations of the Chinese people at the present time. It is not easy to correct this wrong impression, although there are some very welcome signs of an improvement in the right direction. Thus, I have noticed very appreciatively that there has been recently a good deal of literature published on aspects of Chinese civilisation and culture. We have had exhibitions of Chinese art and Chinese ceramics. Up to the present, however, I do not think that a very great deal of attention has been paid to Chinese carved lacquer, though it well deserves it. Few, indeed, have any knowledge even of the nature of lacquer. No exhibition of any importance has ever been held in London of this beautiful and intricate art, although the Victoria and Albert Museum, I am glad to say, possesses a good collection. The art of lacquer, as practised in olden times in China, is one of the most difficult of all the industrial arts. To make one of the fine specimens such as are now exhibited here took years of skilled work, involving almost inconceivable patience and accuracy of handling. The large screen, with its beautiful lettering, is an example of an art which we have always held in great honour, that of fine writing. There is one more point which may be emphasised. The best of the work you see before you was not made under commercial conditions. The men who devoted their lives to it were assured of honourable employment under the Government of the time in which they lived, and they worked under the direct patronage of the State, protected from that competition of trade which necessarily restricts initiative and limits the development of the full powers of the artist. Under no other conditions would the production of really fine carved lacquer now be possible; and when this beautiful art really comes to be generally understood, it must take rank with the fine porcelain, enamel, jade and bronzes with which China has already endowed the art-loving world. I therefore congratulate the promoters of this exhibition and declare it open, since I am convinced it will have a very great educational value."

LT.-COL. R. F. Strange, C.B.E., late Keeper of Woodwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in thanking Dr. Chen said that, as far as Chinese art was concerned, porcelain and many other branches were thoroughly understood in England, and throughout Europe. He thought, however, that lacquer had not yet received the attention it deserved. If it were our habit, as it is the habit of the Japanese, to use lacquer for domestic utensils, we might take more interest in it. He believed it was destined to take a place of considerable importance among Chinese arts.

The exhibition consists of over a hundred pieces, varying in size from small boxes to an Imperial bed which was formerly in the Summer Palace at Peking in the private apartments of the Empress. It is of imposing size and brilliant workmanship. Another magnificent exhibit is a large three-fold screen, bearing inscriptions in each panel. It was presented by one of the Empress to two old men as a reward for a long and virtuous life. This and many other exhibits has come from the Summer Palace. Among the smaller specimens, a pair of hat-stands attract attention by the delicacy and intricacy of their decorations, and there are many more exhibits which show splendid technique.

Among those present on the opening day included Mr. E. T. C. Werner, Mr. A. Lay, Lady Bessie Dwyer, Lady, Sir, Sir Watson and Lady Smyth, Mrs. Hornby Lewis, Lady Edmondstone, the Portuguese Minister, and the Dowager Lady Allendale.

## PUBLICITY.

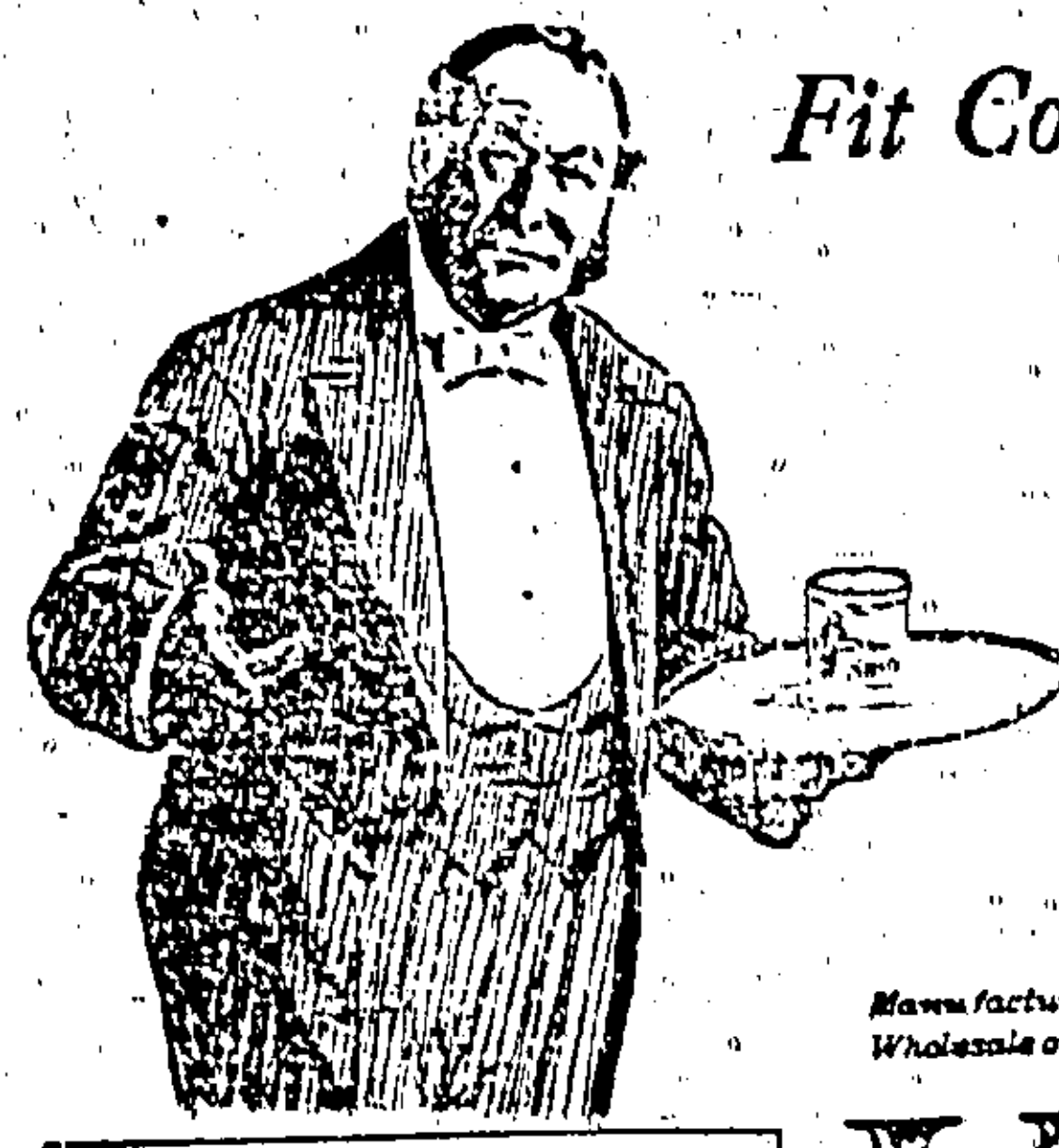
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nom—nominal.

## CHINA'S INVISIBLE IMPORTS.

The American Consul-General at Hongkong is authority for the estimate that a sum equal to 250,000,000 silver dollars is sent annually to that British Colony by Chinese living overseas as remittances to relatives, investments, and for the fulfilment of obligations. Another estimate reckons a total of \$100,000,000 in remittances from Cantonese abroad to Canton. Swatow is believed to receive annually about \$30,000,000, and Amoy, \$20,000,000. American contributions, to missionary and other philanthropic work in China are said to aggregate at least \$25,000,000 a year. The maintenance of foreign diplomatic missions, foreign men of war in Chinese waters, foreign expeditionary forces, and foreign shipping in China probably amounts to \$20,000,000 a year. The aggregate of these invisible imports would probably net at least 300,000,000 silver dollars per annum. To this sum must be added the investments of foreign capital in business enterprises in China.

## TEXTILE WORKERS AND CHINA.

A Manchester man in Shanghai has written a long letter to a Home paper, in which he discusses, as one familiar with the trade, what he considers are failings of English textile manufacturers in their efforts to get orders in China. In power looms, he says, the Japanese meet the needs of Chinese manufacturers at comparatively low cost, British makers being at a disadvantage owing to the heavier cost of labour, overhead expenses and freightage. Those who endeavour to meet the actual conditions in Great Britain demand a greater export trade, and British manufacturers, together with the merchants and their representatives in Manchester, London, and China, should get together and reorganise the introduction, selling, and maintenance of textile machinery in China. A study of the latest reports of the country of origin of the machinery installed in the mills of the country, together with the Customs returns of imports would give a sufficient incentive to greater efforts on the part of those concerned in the British textile machinery business.

## SUBMARINES FOR TURKEY.

The Turks have placed an order with the Fijenoord Company, of Rotterdam, for two submarines and for a 28,000-ton floating dock with the Fijenoord-Bruckman Company of Lübeck. There were several competitors, including British firms, for both orders, but the failure of these latter is taken as another indication that the Turks are fighting shy of British industry pending the Mosul settlement.

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## THE FOREIGNER IN CHINA

DISPASSIONATE REVIEW OF THE MAIN POINTS  
AT ISSUE.

## IMPERIALISM, CAPITALISM AND UNEQUAL TREATIES.

The following letter, written by a well known Hongkong resident, who has the greatest admiration for the Chinese, and thoroughly understands their language, will, it is hoped, be read and pondered by all of those who are now endeavouring to stir up racial animosity:—

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I do not know if the Editor of the Canton Gazette sees your valuable paper, and, if so, whether he will consider this letter worthy of attention, but I mention him because, amid a welter of demands, invectives and exuberances on every side, his paper does at least state a clear and comprehensible case in these troublous times (however much we may disagree with it), and because I think the most urgent need of the moment is a calm consideration of the principles at stake not only by the Governments concerned but by the public whose natural mouthpiece is the Press. Now that Canton has once more driven out the Yunnanese—as she did the Manchus and the Kwangsi rulers in the past—perhaps it may be more possible to attain that philosophic calm which is impossible in times of great excitement.

Let me say at the outset that my views are purely personal and unofficial, though I suspect many of my fellow-countrymen will agree with them. Let me further clear myself of any excess of racial prejudice. I consider the Chinese in many ways the most cultured nation in the world. Their art inspires and has inspired much that is best elsewhere. Their literature and, what is more important, their national respect for that literature, are admirable. For Confucianism, which I happen to know from the inside, I have the very deepest respect. I find myself on much easier terms with a Bonhan Strand shopkeeper or a New Territory farmer than with a Peck "tailor." Most of all do I admire the Chinese genius for self-government and in particular that respect for the family and its temporal head which is the backbone of Chinese life.

Now cutting out all considerations of mobs and outrages and landings of marines and strikes, let us consider as philosophically as possible the main points that are at issue in this present unhappy crisis of China's history. I think the *Gazette* will agree as to these. The main crises to-day are (a) Down with Imperialism, (b) Down with Capitalism, (c) Down with "Unequal Treaties." I will try to deal with these in order.

(a) Imperialism I take to mean the enforcement of one nation's will upon another's against the wish of the latter. The word descends from Roman times and the Roman Empire might be taken as typical. The Roman legions conquered the known world, civilized it after a fashion, kept the peace, and made the conquered provinces pay their way and a bit over. Is there anything like this in China apart from that tiny piece of barren granite which is called Hongkong? (And in Hongkong I can say without fear of contradiction, that rich and poor desire nothing but a continuance of the present system, whatever promises the agitators from elsewhere may hold out). Have any European powers tried to conquer China or to drive roads through it at the point of the bayonet? Except in so far as honest trade benefits both sides does any Chinese in China contribute a penny that goes into the Treasuries of Paris, London or Tokyo? Do the foreigners attempt to impose their culture in China except for the half-hearted efforts of missionaries, whose activities must at least be admitted to be unselfish? Most thinking Englishmen are to-day as anti-Imperialist, in the present sense of the word, as Trotsky. If you doubt this compare the position of Canada and Australia with fifty years ago; look at South Africa conquered because there was no alternative—by force of arms, and given complete self-government almost immediately; look at India since the days of Morley (a much stronger because sane anti-Imperialist than Lenin); look at Ceylon; look at Egypt; look at the West Indian Colonies. "Down with Imperialism" is a mere catchword, utterly meaningless in China.

(b) Capitalism is a bogey in industrial Europe, and quite rightly. The unfettered capitalism of England in the early nineteenth century and of America to-day is as dangerous as Marx realised. But "We are all Socialists now" as Goschen said many years ago, and in Europe to-day there is state ownership and state control in industry that would have turned grey the hair of John Stuart Mill. Russia, of course, being in 1920 in the condition from which England had escaped in Henry VI's day. France in 1789 and Germany and Italy in 1848, became greatly excited at the "new" discovery and even tried to teach the civilized nations lessons, they had learnt in the Middle Ages. But how, in Heaven's name, does this apply in China? It is justifiable, like Gandhi, to say that industrialism and machinery are bad things, and to aim at a return to handicrafts and simplicity. But this is not suggested here. Who are the capitalists in China whose abolition is required? Standard Oil magnates, a few Japanese mill-owners, the Chinese owners of the Nanyang Cigarettes, and a few others, almost countable on the fingers. Capitalism in China is almost as rare as snakes in Iceland—rarer anyhow than anywhere else in the world. Mills and factories are a foreign importation, but I do not think the Chinese suggest that the general raising of the standard of living, which has been the result of machinery elsewhere, is of itself a bad thing. However, I am entirely open to conviction and there may be another side.

(c) Unequal Treaties are very naturally made much of. The Russians, outcast among the nations, unrecognized as a civilized state by most, have made a virtue of giving up what they do not want. With no desire for honest international trade (which is surely not an essentially bad institution) and bitterly disappointed at their failure in 1924 to stir up bloodshed among the greatest democracy in the world (and by democracy I mean Parliamentary Government rather than the breaking of Ministers' windows, and trial by jury rather than Ku Klux Klan lynchings), they have on their own admission set out merely to stir up, feeling against the nations that consider that a Government's first duty is to govern, and in particular against Great Britain.

Now why do we say that the foreigners in China must have in their settlements, their own courts, their own police, and their own gunboats? Here I fear one must be uncomplimentary if the truth is not to be blinked. Civilization to our minds means, among other things, the security of the individual and his right to a fair trial if he offends the law. Let anyone who has leisure go through even the cases that get into the foreign newspapers and pick out the tortures, lynchings, executions without trial, cold-blooded murders that appear almost daily; let him multiply these by a hundred to allow for the cases that are never heard of; and how can it be seriously suggested that the foreigner should willingly expose himself to such perils? If the Chinese Government shows that it can govern, extrajurisdictionality will disappear as it did in Japan. I have no desire to stir up the flames again, but to one whose bias is, if anything, on the side of the Chinese, and who certainly deeply deplores the racial animosity engendered, it does seem absurd to make all this fuss about the death of a few rioters who were admittedly attempting to seize armories at Shanghai and Hankow, and to blind one's eyes to the welter of blood and total disregard of the value of human life which is so evident throughout China to-day. But perhaps it is more pleasant to be mutilated by one's own countrymen than to be shot (after repeated warnings of the consequences of rioting) by a foreign "Imperialist."

I have written at too great length already, but I must not close in this provocative vein. We all want peace, and the prosperity that can only come through peace. Shells and bayonets are a poor form of argument anyhow, and a question like that of the position of foreigners in China should be arguable. Why not give up recriminations and refer the whole matter to arbitration, say the League of Nations?

I apologise for my inordinate verbosity.—Yours, etc.,

JUNIUS.

## BANK CLAIM.

## CASE FOR DEFENCE OPENED.

The claim of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., against Chan Ping Shan, was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

The bank claim the sum of \$10,000 from the defendant on a personal bond, which he signed on behalf of the firm, the overdraft of which had not been met.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the plaintiff bank, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacons), appeared for defendant.

Mr. Jenkin opened his defence yesterday morning and said that the defendant was adopted by Chan Lui Chia at the age of one. The boy was sent to Queen's College to be educated and leaving that college, in 1919 became an apprentice at a salary of \$30 per month. A year later he was appointed as assistant manager and then drifted into the managerial position. Chan Lui Chia was at all material times the sole proprietor and, when he opened an account with the Bank, Chan Lui Chia knew little of European formality and therefore instructed his adopted son. The account was opened in the name of the Fook Cheong firm and from the time of its inception was a Fook Cheong account only. After Chan Lui Chia had become a director of the Bank, a meeting of the board of directors was held at which it was resolved that all directors should be allowed to overdraw their accounts to the extent of \$10,000.

Sir Henry Gollan: Is that according to European practice?

Mr. Jenkin: No, but many things were done at this Bank which could not conform to European ideas.

Later defendant's father, who wished to take advantage of the overdraft resolution, met Mr. Li, who was then manager of the Bank, and he was told that it was necessary for a guarantee to be signed. He told Chan Lui Chia that his personal attendance was not necessary and Chan Ping Shan was sent and the guarantee being on the table in front of him he chopped it with the firm's chop and wrote his own signature.

Mr. Alabaster objected and said that it was a suggestion of fraud.

His Lordship did not agree, and Mr. Jenkin replied that he was alleging fraud. Want of truth on the part of the bank witnesses he alleged, but not fraud.

## A POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Jenkin further urged a point of law and quoted authority for the statement that once judgment by consent had been given against a company or a partner, no claim could be made against an alleged co-debtor. In further argument, Mr. Jenkin submitted that the Chinese majority, age (30) did not apply in a British Court. The authorities showed that domicile was the main factor in the validity of a signature on a mercantile contract. Domiciled in Hongkong, the case came within British law, and, in any case, the fact that the contract was made in Hongkong brought it within British law.

Chan Lui Chia said that he started his son in his own business (the Fook Cheong firm) after he had completed his education at Queen's College at a salary of \$30 per month. The 1,000 shares which his son had in the business had not been given by witness who said he did not know how he came by them. His son was afterwards made assistant manager and given no more salary although he was to have a bonus. He often took charge although the business was never handed over to him. Not being used to foreign forms in regard to banking it was arranged that witness's adopted son should operate on his account with the Bank and when the question of an overdraft arose he was told by the manager of the Bank that his presence would not be required but that that of his adopted son would be sufficient. The adopted son attended and signed on behalf of the firm but the account all along had been the account of the firm and the firm only. The guarantee he signed was on behalf of the firm and not a personal one, said witness. The adopted son had signed on that occasion just as he signed cheques on behalf of the firm.

Chan Lui Chia, in reply to Mr. Alabaster, said he was a director of the bank. The latter was accustomed to grant overdrafts without security to persons who were known to the manager.

Mr. Alabaster contended that this was unusual, whereupon Mr. Jenkin said he knew from his own personal knowledge that the same thing was done at the Hongkong and Shanghai.

(Continued on next Column).

## ANXIETY IN SWATOW.

## MEETING OF RESIDENTS AT H.B.M. CONSULATE.

SWATOW, June 13th.  
A meeting of the foreign residents of Swatow was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate at Kakechio to-day (Saturday) to discuss the general situation in the Port. The British Consul took the chair and was supported by Messrs. Van Dobben and Spiker, the Consuls for the Netherlands and U.S.A., respectively.

Most of the British subjects in Swatow were present.

The possibility of a general strike was first discussed and the chief point taken into consideration was the maintenance of communication between Swatow and Kakechio. Many views and suggestions were put forward, but they were conflicting, and finally it was resolved to form three committees to work out matters in detail—one committee to represent Kakechio, one to represent Swatow and the third to act on behalf of the Customs, also on the Swatow side of the harbour.

Commenting upon the meeting, a correspondent writes: "It was not a great success. We were expecting to be told by the Consul what to do in case of emergency, but we were not informed on this point. We were only advised to hoard up provisions and to do the best we could in case our servants 'walked-out.'"

The Consul added that he did not see any immediate danger and thought it was premature to discuss any defensive or precautionary measures.

Another statement by the Consul disappointed all present. He said it would not be fair to ask for a warship for Swatow in view of the situation at Canton, Amoy, Shanghai and in North China generally. I wonder if British subjects here are to be left without any protection at all. The Japanese have a gun-boat in Port for their protection. The British policy, however, is always "Wait and See."

[Note: The British Consul at Swatow cabled on June 13th that a general strike had begun and that naval protection was required. Consequently H.M.S. *Bluebell* was sent to Swatow.]

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

## CURIOUS CASE UNRAVELLED YESTERDAY.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, two Chinese appeared on a charge of kidnapping, while two Chinese women appeared on a charge of harbouring.

The evidence showed that one of the men went to No. 24, Wei Ching Street, Yau-mat, and rented a cubicle. He stayed there for a little while and then went away at the beginning of the month. He returned again to the house on June 11th and said he wanted to take the little boy who lived there, aged three months, for a walk. As he did not return by the evening the foster mother of the child reported the matter to the police and later went to To Kwa Wan, Hungghom, where outside an unnumbered house she saw the second defendant and recognised him as a man who had been to her house while the first defendant was stopping there. On going into the house she saw the first defendant and both men were subsequently arrested. In the meanwhile, the child had been taken to the Police Station by a woman living in Kowloon City, who stated that she had bought the child for the sum of \$5, from the third defendant, a woman. As the child looked rather weakly she brought it back to the police station. When this woman was accused of being connected with the kidnapping of the child she accused the other woman, the fourth defendant, who she said was responsible for the harbouring of the child.

The complainant, who had adopted the child, said she had paid \$30 for it three months previously.

The second Chinese and the first woman were discharged and the first and the fourth defendant (the other woman) were remanded until next Monday.

Chan Ping Shan, defendant in the action, replying to his Counsel said he signed the document, which was for an overdraft of \$10,000 from the bank. He had been told by his father to go to the bank, to sign his name to a document and also to append to it the firm's chop. This he did, but he had little knowledge of the contents of the document because he merely perused it.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, defendant admitted that his father had given him authority to sign cheques because he could read and write English. He did not consider himself liable for the amount claimed because he had not acted as the firm's guarantor but had merely put his name there for purposes of verification.

His Lordship said that if it could be proved it had been signed for the purpose of verification, the defence would be strengthened, but he could not see that the signature carried no guarantee. The defence pleaded no indebtedness but it was alleged against them that a guarantee was signed. It appeared that if the defence denied the signature they would have a chance, but everything was admitted "except the amount due. That had been the difficulty all along. The case was further adjourned.



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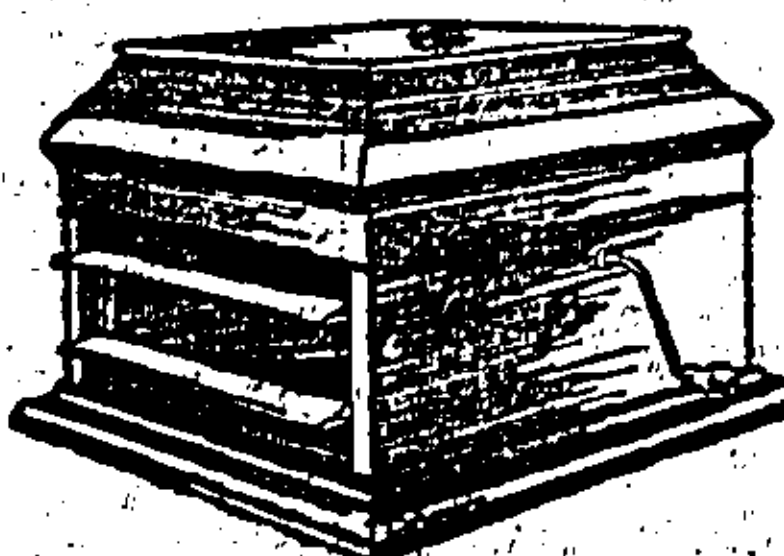
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## SITUATION IN CHINA.

## AGITATORS IN PEKING ASK DECLARATION OF WAR ON BRITAIN WITHOUT DELAY.

## GENERAL STRIKE IS DEMANDED.

## SHANGHAI ORGANIZATION SEND TELEGRAMS URGING GENERAL CLOSING OF DOORS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, June 17th.

To-day the city has been very quiet. There have been no big demonstrations, but the students continue to send deputations to the Chief Executive, Tuna Chi Jui, and to the Waichiaopu.

They contain extreme demands, some even urging the immediate declaration of war against Britain. Others merely urge the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the forcible occupation of the Concessions.

The Diplomatic Corps met this morning and is sending another Note to the Waichiaopu, this evening, regarding the general situation.

## GENERAL STRIKE URGED.

SHANGHAI, June 17th.

The Committee of the emergency organization of students, merchants, educationists, labourers have sent out circular telegrams nation-wide, requesting the closing of shops, factories, schools and Government departments and the half-masting of flags on June 30th, "as a sign of mourning for the student martyrs, and an expression of opposition to imperialism."

Japanese reports state that after student demonstrations, 4,000 workmen at the railway engineering works at Tongshan and on the Peking-Mukden line walked out. Cotton mills and coal mines have not been affected.

## INSURANCE RISKS.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Institute of London Underwriters have passed a resolution requiring that notice be given in all contracts, applying to voyages to China (including Hongkong) that the clauses relating to "strikes, riots, and civil commotion" will be reinstated.

Simultaneously, Lloyds Underwriters announce the cancellation of war risk insurance in open covers, to date from June 20th.

## A GENERAL REVIEW.

SHANGHAI, June 17th.

There has been no reaction to the murder of Mr. MacKenzie; the inquest has been adjourned until Monday.

The shipping strike is not loosening; thirty-three British and nine Japanese steamers are tied up. All the Shanghai wharves are idle, but some work is going on at the Pootung side of the river.

Well-informed Chinese expect the Native Banks to reopen on Friday, which is the most favourable local feature.

The strike leaders are engaged in endeavouring to influence official negotiations by circulating incessant rumours that the Foreigners are giving way to the Chinese demands.

The Kiukiang situation is easier, the gates of the Concession being open to legitimate traffic. The Chinese authorities there are demonstrating a desire to maintain order.

The position at Wuhu at Chinkiang and Nanking is unchanged.

At Amoy and Foochow, agitators are active, but there have been no disturbances.

## AGITATOR SHOT.

HANKOW, June 16th.

Though there was no incident overnight and the situation remained quiet throughout the day, the atmosphere has not yet cleared, and it would appear that the present troubles are rather protracted.

Of the seven Bolshevik agitators arrested by the Chinese authorities, one, Dr. Haiiao Yin-Yi Shieh, was shot by them this morning.

The British Cigarette Co.'s workers resumed work this morning.

## STUDENTS AT FOOCHEW.

FOOCHEW, June 16th.

The students are urging Chinese who are employed by foreigners to strike, and are appealing to the Merchants' Guild to support the strikers.

The Military Governor has posted guards in the foreign quarter.

All is quiet.

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

PEKING, June 16th.

It is understood that the foreign authorities have made representations to the Government adequately to protect foreigners.

A meeting of the members of the Cabinet, Chief of Police and the Commander of the Provisional Force discussed the measures to be taken yesterday, as a result of which numbers of General Feng Yu Hsiang's troops are patrolling the city and special guards are placed outside the principal foreign firms' offices and residences.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin despatched his troops to Peking today, and the first companies arrived this afternoon. They are now occupying the Yellow Temple outside the North Gate.

In some quarters doubt is expressed whether these forces can co-operate with those of Feng Yu Hsiang.

The Ministry of Communications in a circular telegram orders the special protection of all foreigners and foreign travellers on the railways, and instructs the railway police chiefs to despatch efficient police for this special purpose.

In a previous order the Ministry instructed the foreign employees to remain at their posts and to carry on their work as usual.

## QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. H. W. Laker (C. Essex S.E.) formerly of Hongkong, who asked for an assurance that His Majesty's ships are in a position to protect Britons on the coast and in the waterways of China, Mr. A. M. Samuel, for the Foreign Office, said that the forces at the disposal of the Powers were believed to be sufficient to meet any contingency which could reasonably be foreseen.

Mr. Laker pointed out that from the list published in the Press apparently there were no ships at present stationed at the coast ports.

Mr. Samuel expressed the opinion that the list only referred to British ships and not the ships of other Powers. He promised to bring the matter before the Admiralty as early as possible.

Mr. Will Thorne (Lab. Plaistow) asked whether the trouble was decreasing or increasing.

Mr. Samuel expressed the opinion that the less said at present about this very delicate matter the better.

## CONFERENCE URGED.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce have forwarded a resolution to the Prime Minister urging the Government to arrange as early as possible with the other Powers interested a conference with the representatives of the different provinces of China with a view to establishing a permanent and satisfactory settlement with China.

## CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)ENTOMOLOGICAL MEETING.  
DELEGATES FROM TWENTY COUNTRIES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 16th.

Delegates from over 20 countries were present at the opening of the Imperial Entomological Conference, presided over by Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of exchanging knowledge and discussing co-ordination of measures for combating insect pests in different parts of the Empire.

The delegates will read papers on, *inter alia*, control of termites in the Federated Malay States.

The final meeting will be held on Thursday, when the Conference will consider the committee's report, and the delegates will be entertained by the Government.

## PARCELS BY POST.

## PROPOSAL TO INCREASE WEIGHT PERMITTED.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, during question-time, Sir W. L. Mitchell-Thomson, Postmaster-General, announced that all the postal administrations with few exceptions, which accepted parcels not exceeding eleven pounds in weight have been invited to exchange with Great Britain parcels not exceeding 22 lbs.

## SECURITY PROPOSALS.

## ITALY AWAITS REPLY FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, June 16th.

The Italian reply to the French communication on the security proposals withholds a statement of views pending receipt of Germany's reply and the definite opening of negotiations.

The reply observes that the Italian Government is in agreement with the French respecting the general principles of the pact, and adds that the communication merely deals with the question of joint negotiations. The present situation in each country is not set forth very clearly.

## LATEST CABLES.

## MEETS FRANCE HALF WAY.

ROME, June 17th.

It is semi-officially stated that the Italian Government has replied to the French request for Italy's consent to a draft Note being sent to Berlin, in regard to the security pact, hoping that a general Five Power pact will finally be concluded. But, as it is not clear how the proposed pact can provide a solid basis for the pacification of Europe, the Italian Government reserves its decision until clear explanations are made definitely, in the general terms of the pact, in regard to what concrete arrangements would result therefrom and the position of Italy in regard to safeguarding her interests.

## ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 17th.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup (seven furlongs, 198 yards), run at Ascot to-day, was:—

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Cockpit     | 1 |
| Polyphonics | 2 |
| Priory Park | 3 |

There were 30 starters. Won by three lengths, with third horse half a length away.

## STARTING PRICES.

|                        |
|------------------------|
| 100-6 agst. Cockpit    |
| 10-1 agst. Polyphonics |
| 50-1 agst. Priory Park |

## EARLIER CABLES.

## CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

## FRANCE TO COOPERATE WITH SPAIN.

PARIS, June 16th.

M. Painlevé gave M. Doumergue and the Cabinet Ministers an account of his journey to Morocco, and the measures decided upon to minimise the duration and risk of the operations.

The Cabinet unanimously thanked the Premier.

The Minister of Marine announced that in accordance with the Government's instructions, Admiral Nallier had visited the Spanish Admiral and French warships were now in the territorial waters of the Rif.

## FRENCH VICTORIES.

PARIS, June 16th.

A message from Fez says the entire front of the Moroccan sector has been consolidated, following a series of skirmishes in which the French were victorious.

M. Painlevé to-day told the Cabinet that Franco-Spanish co-operation has already begun, under a provisional agreement whereby the warships of the two Powers will watch the entire Moroccan coast.

## BALLOON EXPLODES.

## DISTRESSING AIR ACCIDENT AT COBLENZ.

PARIS, June 16th.

A message from Coblenz states that a French sausage balloon exploded in mid-air.

Fifteen soldiers were burned, of whom five have succumbed to their injuries, and the others are in a grave condition.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

## HOBBS SCORES ANOTHER CENTURY.

LONDON, June 16th.

Playing at Lord's, Middlesex defeated Lancashire by ten wickets. The visitors scored 237 (Watson making 109) in their first innings. Durston taking seven wickets for 47 runs. Lancashire's second innings produced only 103. Haig taking four wickets for 15 runs. Middlesex scored 336 in their first innings. Hearle making 87, Henderson making 142. MacDonald took six wickets for 145 runs. Middlesex only wanted five runs to win when they went in a second time, and eight runs for no wickets were scored.

Playing at the Oval, Surrey defeated Essex by 138 runs. Surrey compiled 445 in their first innings (Hobbs 107, Jardine 79, Fender 79 and Peach 71). Essex replied with 238. Cutmore making 81, not out. Surrey declared when they had made 214 for four wickets in their second innings. Hobbs had made 87 and Peach 50. Essex replied with 238. Gillingham making 92.

At Southampton, Hampshire defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 27 runs. Warwick batted first and made 282 (Parsons 77), to which Hampshire replied with 483. The principal scorers were Jameson with 101 and Mead 94. Warwick were all dismissed for 144 in the second innings. Kennedy taking five wickets for 44 runs.

Playing at Hove, Sussex were defeated by Somerset by 78 runs. Somerset batted first and made 189 to which Young contributed 88. Tate took five wickets for 32 runs. Sussex scored 213, whilst Somerset went in again to make 230. Sussex made 140 in their second innings.

At Leicester, Leicestershire defeated Gloucestershire by five wickets. Gloucester's scores were 124 (Astill taking five wickets for 21 runs) and 252. Hammond making 96. Leicestershire scored 258, and 110 for five wickets.

At Taunton, Kent defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 32 runs. Derbyshire batted first and made 99. Freeman taking six wickets for 35 runs. Kent made 445, to which Seymour contributed 106 and Collins 105, not out. Derby in their second innings, made 317 of which Jackson made 127.

## LATEST CABLES.

## INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

LONDON, June 16th.

At Eastbourne, in lawn tennis games between Great Britain against the American Wimbledon contingent on Davis Cup lines, four singles and one doubles will be played.

The first day's results were:—Casey (American) beat Wheatley (Great Britain) 6/0, 6/1 and 6/3.

Gilbert (Great Britain) beat Hennessey (American) 6-2, 6/3 and 7/5.

## SOCCER IN QUEENSLAND.

IPSWICH, QUEENSLAND, June 17th.

The English soccer team defeated Ipswich by a goal to nothing.

## EDITOR DISMISSED.

MOSCOW, June 17th.

The greatest surprise has been created at the removal of M. Steckloff from the editorship of the *Ispravnik*. The alleged reason for his dismissal is his failure to observe party discipline as regards the standard of his living.

## A BIG FORTUNE.

LONDON, June 17th.

The late Sir Edward Elias Sassoon left a fortune of £248,000.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## OBITUARY.

DARJEELING, June 16th.

The death is announced of Mr. C. R. Das, the Swarajist leader.

## BODY TO BE CREMATED.

CALCUTTA, June 16th.

Though it was known that Mr. Das was in indifferent health, the news of his death came as a complete shock. Particulars of his death are lacking.

The body is being forwarded here for cremation.

## PRESS PAY TRIBUTE.

CALCUTTA, June 17th.

A message from Darjeeling states that Mr. Das died of heart failure.

The newspapers deplore the dramatic suddenness of the death of Mr. Das and pay tribute to his patriotism. They guide the revolutionary movement into safer channels.

## MR. A. C. BENSON.

LONDON, June 16th.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, the well-known man of letters.

The late Mr. Benson, who was 62 was a son of the late Archbishop Benson. He was a master at Eton for 19 years but later turned to literature, becoming a most prolific writer. He edited with Viscount Escher "Queen Victoria's Letters" and later published "Along the Road" and "Water-springs." He issued in 1914 a widely read volume on Fear: in the following year a book on his brother, the late Monsignor Benson, and a memoir of his sister in 1917. In 1923, he published various articles and a volume "The Tretail" whilst last year he produced an interesting series of biographical sketches.

## CAPTAIN ROBERT DOLLAR.

## MAKES PLEASURE OF HIS BUSINESS.

HIS VIEWS ON CHINA.

From lumberman to millionaire shipping magnate such is the romantic history in brief of Captain Robert Dollar, the popular "Cuppy Ricks," (who figures in the writings of Peter Kyne), who arrived in the Colony yesterday afternoon by the s.s. *President McKinley*.

Captain Robert Dollar, who is the head of the Dollar Shipping Interests, is making a world-tour the purpose of which principally is to visit and inspect all the offices connected with the Dollar interests both on this and the other side. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and was joined at Shanghai by their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar.

Last evening a *Daily Press* representative interviewed Captain Dollar. Captain Dollar has risen to be almost a national hero in America because of the prominent place given him in the works of Peter Kyne.

One of the first questions our reporter put to Captain Dollar was regarding the situation in Shanghai. Captain Dollar said his opinion was that the best thing to do was for everyone concerned there to get to work and settle it. "If they get some sort of a strong committee together and tackle the problem seriously," said Captain Dollar, "I don't think they will be very far away from accomplishing a settlement. If you had a strike or any disturbance here," continued Captain Dollar, in replying to further questions, "you have a strong Government who would know how to deal with it and would deal with any trouble effectually."

(Continued on next Column.)

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## PORT OF MACAO.

## GOVERNOR RODRIGUES' MOTION IS REJECTED.

LISBOA, June 17th.

The Chamber has concluded the debate on the administration of Macao.

It has rejected the motion of former Governor Rodrigues in favour of 60 per cent. of the capital for the Port of Macao scheme being Portuguese and the remainder equally British and Chinese.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## AQUATIC FEAT.

## MISS EDERLE LOWERS MEN'S RECORD.

NEW YORK, June 16th.

Miss Gertrude Ederle, the famous American girl swimmer, who yesterday accomplished the amazing feat of breaking the men's record by covering a distance of 21 miles down the New York harbour from the Battery to Sandy Hook in seven hours and 11-1/2 minutes, is leaving for England to-morrow and will attempt to swim the Channel.

## COAL MINERS STRIKE.

## TROUBLE AT CAPE BRETON GROWS WORSE.

SYDNEY, (N.S.), June 16th.

The disturbances in the Cape Breton coal field continue, in spite of the presence in the strike of over 700 troops.

Incendiaries were active at several points last night. They destroyed a number of buildings near Sydney, including the powder magazine.

The Federal Minister of Labour, Mr. Murdoch, has arrived, and he is endeavouring to mediate.

## RAILWAY DISASTER.

## "EMIGRANT SPECIAL" RUNS OFF RAILS.

ROCKPORT (N.J.), June 16th.

A so-called "Emigrant Special," containing ten coaches, was derailed during a heavy thunderstorm.

Eight of the passengers were killed and 42 injured.

The occupants of the train were proceeding to New York to embark for Germany on a holiday.

## HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

It is now stated that 36 were killed and 69 injured.

The passengers included a number of women and children.

A gruesome spectacle was afforded by the driver pinned standing in the cab of the overturned locomotive with his hand still gripping the regulator.

If they had a strong Government in Peking there would be no trouble and things would have been settled by now. It is one disturbance after another. It is really too bad altogether. You cannot get the Chinese to strike permanently, at any rate not the poor Chinese, for they have to live and they badly want the money day by day to pay for their food. Otherwise, if they don't work they have no money and therefore no food. They will strike until they are hungry and then they have to go back to work again. When we were at the wharves at Shanghai we paid the workers night by night so that they could buy their food. It is very hard on the poorer classes, for they always get hit the worst. The Chinese Banks there were closed, and that meant that no money was available to carry on the regular business.

## "NO HOLIDAY TRIP."

Talking about his trip, Captain Dollar, said this one was a particularly hurried one, with only a brief call at each office in China on his way passing through. Previously on his business trips to this part of the world he has always spent two or three months in China. The last time he was in Hongkong, he stated, was about 18 months ago.

"This is a sort of holiday trip combined with business I suppose," questioned our reporter.

"I never take a holiday," replied Captain Dollar, "my business is my pleasure and because my business is my pleasure I never miss having pleasure."

"This is about my thirtieth trip out to China," said Captain Dollar in reply to another query.

"I suppose you will be spending part of to-morrow sight-seeing," asked our reporter.

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to go sight-seeing and visiting old spots if I had the time to spare," replied Captain Dollar. "But I am full of business, and it looks as if I shall be for some time to come. I never have a holiday and I always have enough work to keep me busy. At Shanghai I had a terrible amount of work to cope with and was working from early morning to late at night and it looks as if I shall be doing it for some time to come yet. I shall be in our local office here all day to-morrow and be there practically until the *President McKinley* sails in the evening."

Captain Dollar mentioned that he was attending a business meeting on board even then at the close of the interview.

"It is said that hard work never kills anybody," interposed our representative.

"No," said Captain Dollar, "I don't think it does. I have worked hard all my life and I am not quite 60, but I still feel very much like I did thirty years ago."

Questioned as to his early experiences, Captain Dollar said "I shall visit England during the course of my world-trip and shall go to Scotland and visit my place of birth Falkirk. I was less than thirteen years of age when I left there and went to Canada. I started work at the age of 14 years as a lumberman and remained in Ottawa until I was thirty years old. I then went to the States lumbering. I entered the shipping business about 35 years ago, and from there worked my way up to my present position as head of the Dollar Shipping Interests."

Although it was as a lumberman that Captain Dollar first commenced his fight with life and although his clear-headed business dealings since his rise to prosperity have stamped him as a man who was bound to rise very much from that estate, it was a stroke of luck which first set his foot upon the ladder of success. It was when as a skipper, stranded in the Philippines that he made the discovery of copra, an industry which has resulted in fabulous profits being made.

Captain Robert Dollar's achievements do not stop at business deals and an in-exhaustive supply of humour. The value in which he is held as a diplomat is shown by the fact that after the Republic of China was established, while on a trip to the country, he received a cable from President Taft, asking him to go to Peking for a conference with the American Minister, to discuss the situation and the desirability or otherwise of recognition.

Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar have made their home for about the last forty years in San Francisco. It was from San Francisco that they embarked on the *President Lincoln*, which they left at Shanghai, re-embarking again on the *President McKinley* for Hongkong and Manila.

Captain Dollar told our representative that he had written the memoirs of his life, but they have never been published, except for private publication.

Questioned regarding the purchase by the Dollar Interests of the United States Shipping Board passenger ships, previously operated by the Pacific Mail Co., Captain Dollar said there was nothing to be added to what had already appeared in the Press generally. The ships purchased had all been delivered, with the exception of one, which would be handed over shortly. The *President Lincoln* was the first one of these boats handed over and the *President Cleveland*, which arrived in Shanghai yesterday, was the second vessel to be acquired by the Dollar Interests under his purchase.

Captain Dollar will leave by the *President McKinley* this evening when he sails for Manila at five o'clock. He will leave Manila in continuance of his round-the-world trip to-day week by the *President Adams*, one of the round-the-world vessels.









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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 20th, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by June 20th, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m., on June 19th, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
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Hongkong, June 18th, 1925.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
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Hongkong, 13th June, 1925.

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## EAST AFRICA TO-DAY.

THE VIEWS OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

The African Society, under the chairmanship of Earl Buxton, its president, entertained their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York on May 21st. On the right of Countess Buxton were Sir Frederick Lugard (formerly Governor of Hongkong and later Governor-General of Nigeria) and Lady Lugard, and the Ministry was represented by the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., with Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the ex-Colonial Secretary, among the chief guests on the left.

Earl Buxton offered a warm welcome to the Duke and Duchess on their return from East Africa, of which part of the Empire, he said, the society was proud to possess many representatives. Their Royal Highnesses' trip was a holiday that was well deserved (cheers) and he rejoiced that the Duke had undertaken the duty of president of the Wembley Exhibition. (Renewed cheers.) The Duke's feat in securing a buffalo each with a right and left was probably a record. (Hear, hear.) Everyone regretted that their Royal Highnesses' trip, however, had been darkened by the death of Sir Robert Coryndon, a man of great experience, judgment, tact, and courage. Another great loss to the Empire was Viscount Milner, who had intended, with Viscountess Milner, to be present that evening. The East African Colonies and their friends had all rejoiced that their guest, Mr. J. H. Thomas, had had the happy thought to appoint a roving commission there, an excellent precedent, because of the friendliness it helped to establish between settlers and natives. He concluded by proposing the health of their Royal Highnesses, and this evoked great enthusiasm. The Duke of York, in responding, said: I thank you sincerely, for the kind words you have used in proposing this toast, and I am grateful to you all for the generous way in which you have received it. It is a great pleasure to us to be here this evening as guests of the African Society, and to join this representative gathering of those who are interested in Africa and her future. I say with regret that my knowledge of that great continent is limited, but, though limited, I can say it is at first hand. And my experiences have been so interesting that Africa will always possess for me a special charm, and I confess to a desire to learn more of her problems and to visit her again in the future.

As you are aware, our recent tour was a holiday confined to the Colony of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate, and culminating in a journey down the Nile to Khartoum. Unhappily, the time at our disposal did not permit us to visit either Tanganyika or Zanzibar. I think, I may say that it was a fine inspiration that prompted Mr. Thomas to send out to the East African territories Mr. Ormsby-Gore and his Commission, and thus to draw the attention of the people at home to their problems. And I believe the report of the Commission, which should be widely read, will be of the utmost value to all who are interested in Africa. My first impressions were, as you know, gained in Kenya, a wonderful country with immense possibilities of future development. It is impossible to refer to Kenya Colony without mentioning the late Sir Robert Coryndon. By the sad death of her Governor, Kenya has suffered a grievous loss, the true extent of which it is difficult at this moment to estimate. This much at least is certain, that Sir Robert Coryndon, whose charming personality had endeared him to all, had established himself a sure place in the hearts of the people. His unequalled knowledge of African conditions was coupled with a high sense of the responsibilities attaching to his distinguished post. Kenya will long remember with gratitude her late Governor, to whose energetic and skilful administration is due in some degree her present happiness and contentment, and much of her recent progress. In his many and onerous duties Sir Robert had the gracious and able assistance of his wife, and you will, I know, all wish to join with me in extending to Lady Coryndon our heartfelt sympathy in the tragic loss she has sustained.

## UGANDA'S FINE ROADS.

Our passage through Uganda was as pleasant as our stay in Kenya. Of Uganda we shall always remember the roads, the cotton fields, and the native administration. The roads must surely be the finest in Africa, though even they are no longer adequate to carry the ever-increasing output of cotton; and it is encouraging to hear that the industry has justified the continuation into Uganda of the railway that runs through Kenya. Uganda has lost Sir Geoffrey Archer's energy and enthusiasm, for he was promoted Governor-General of the Sudan shortly before our arrival. He went there with special qualifications for his post, particularly as cotton is the principal export of the Sudan, as it is of Uganda. When Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer left Uganda for the Sudan it took them over a week to walk from Nimule to Rejaf, while we were, fortunate enough to do the gap of ninety miles in the communication between the two countries, in six hours by car on a temporary road, which, by now, I expect, has disappeared owing to the rains. This shows what motor transport means in the opening up of Africa. I feel it is very important that men in public life should visit our African Dependencies, just as they are increasingly visiting our self-governing Dominions. As I have said, our visit was purely a holiday, and as a holiday it was the most delightful that could be conceived, all the more as Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan are different in almost every way. The shooting part of

(Continued on next Column)

## MYSTERIOUS FLOATING DOCK.

AN EX-GERMAN STRUCTURE AT CHATHAM.

There appears to be something rather mysterious in connection with the offering for disposal of an ex-German floating dock, says the *Naval and Military Review*. The structure, is at present lying at Chatham, in sections: it is admittedly in a perfectly efficient condition, and has a length of 500 feet and a minimum width of 140 feet. It is one of four floating docks delivered to the Admiralty under the terms of peace, of which one is allotted to Malta, one to Singapore, and the third has been sold and, we believe, is now being used in connection with the salvaging of the German warships at Scapa Flow. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the First Lord stated that the floating dock was being offered for sale merely because it was "surplus to requirements." On being asked whether it could not be very usefully employed at any of the great naval ports, Mr. Bridgeman appeared to be impressed and promised to make inquiries. He could hardly be expected to possess the technical knowledge to answer such a question off-hand.

It is only common sense to conclude that the Admiralty would not condemn a floating dock without definite reason. Their decision, however, appears anomalous in view of the fact that Devonport is promised such a structure to enable her to dry-dock bulged capital ships which cannot now enter her permanent basins. Portsmouth already possesses such a floating dock. The ex-German dock now offered for sale would be capable of receiving any existing battleship, but it could not take the *Roon*, nor the two *Renown*s. It may be that for this reason the Admiralty have discarded it as inadequate. But would it not prove a much more economical process to lengthen the condemned dock than to build a new one throughout? Probably the price it will make will only represent a fraction of its value as scrap iron.

The building of additional sections would be a very elementary engineering undertaking. That it would be a futile compromise with necessity to allot to any naval port a floating dock which was not equal to taking any ship attached to that port, we certainly agree. But in this case the objection appears to have been taken without any regard to the very simple method by which it could be overcome. This, at any rate, would seem to have occurred to the First Lord.

our visit will always be a treasured memory; it gave us immense pleasure, plenty of exercise, and the pleasant companionship of the white hunters and others sent in charge of our safari. We shall never forget a single day of it. I will not detain you any longer, for most of you are East Africans, and know the country better than I do, but as president of this year's British Empire Exhibition I would like to suggest to those of you who have not yet seen East Africa itself to do the next best thing and go down to Wembley and see it there.

Lord Buxton then presented the African Society's gold medal to Sir Frederick Lugard as to one who had done distinguished service to Africa.

Sir Frederick, in reply, expressed his sense of the honour, and spoke of his African experience, and spoke of his African experience, and spoke of his African experience. After the Mahdi's fall, he said, the progress of the Sudan was chiefly due to Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate. (Cheers.) The slave trade was dead, and revenue had increased by over 70 times. Sir Frederick proceeded to describe the struggle between Christian Europe and Moslem influences for pre-eminence in Central Africa, so that a reign of terror had given place to village schools, prospering plantations of cotton, tea, and railways, shortly to be extended. (Loud cheers.)

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| TIENSIN                         | "CHEONGSHING" | Thursday  | 25th June, Noon.   |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA              | "KUTSANG"     | Friday    | 26th June, 8 p.m.  |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW              | "HANGSANG"    | Tuesday   | 30th June, Noon.   |
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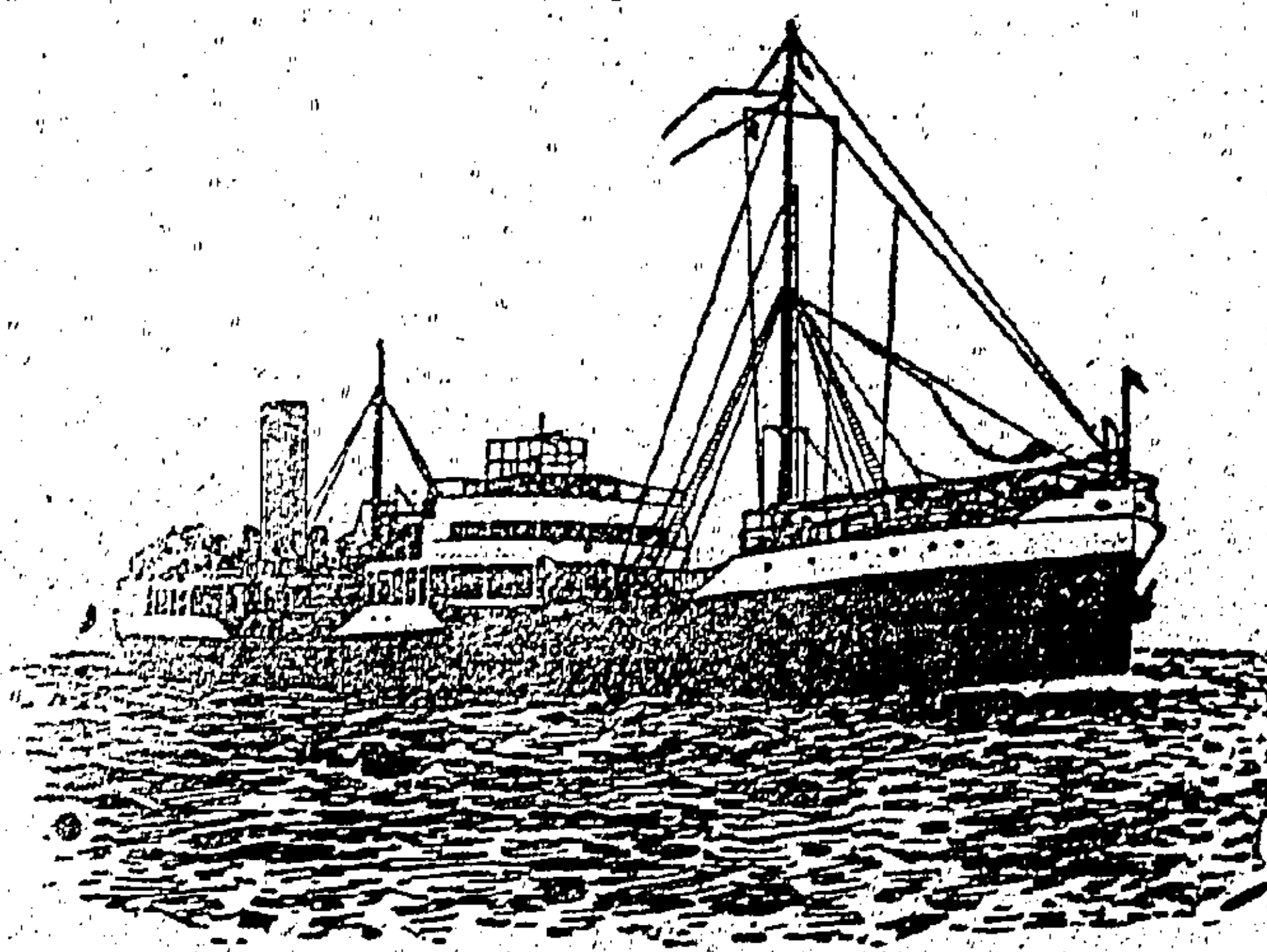
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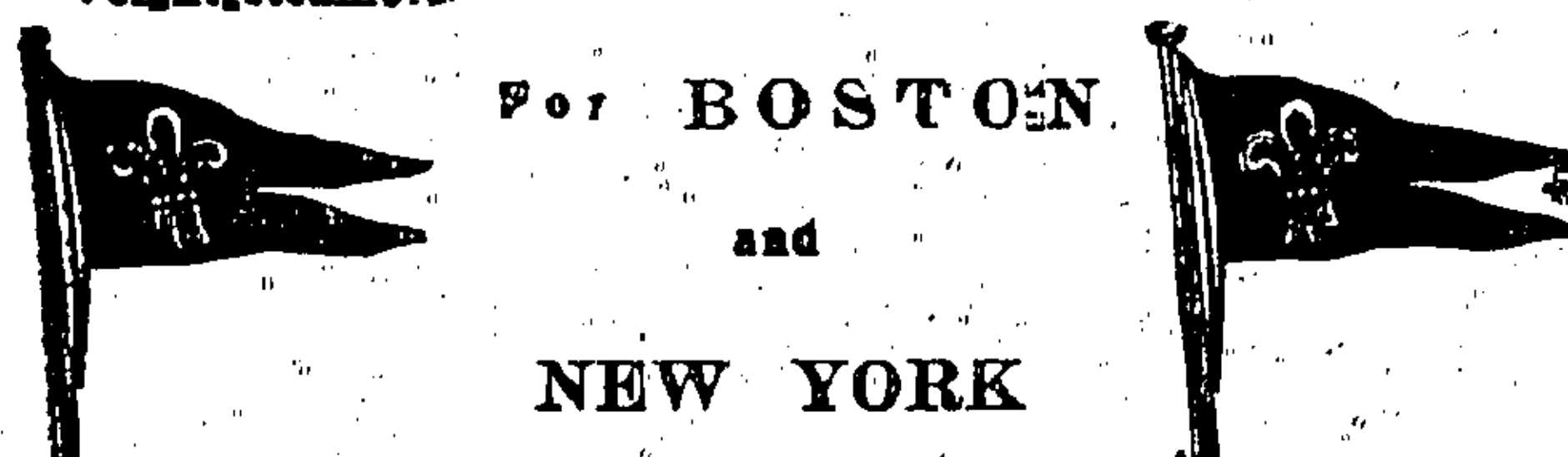
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**VE TARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhoea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

**VE TARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness,  
VE TARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.  
English Price 3s. (other countries). The VE TARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak N.W.2, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or advise you to do not accept it. Insist on having VE TARZO. The genuine has words "VE TARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists.

# P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S.S.        | Tons   | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                     |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| "JEYPORE"   | 5,218  | 18th June, 10 a.m.    | Singapore, Penang & Bombay.     |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 27th June, Noon       | Marseilles & London             |
| "MIRZAPORE" | 6,715  | 2nd July              | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way  |
| "NAGPORE"   | 5,233  | 9th July              | Singapore, Penang & Bombay.     |
| "DELTA"     | 8,087  | 11th July             | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "KASHMIR"   | 8,988  | 11th July             | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "LAORE"     | 5,252  | 21st July             | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,802 | 25th July             | Marseilles & London             |
| "SOUDAN"    | 6,696  | 8th Aug.              | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way  |
| "KASHGAR"   | 9,005  | 8th Aug.              | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "SIOLIA"    | 6,812  | 20th Aug.             | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,689 | 22nd Aug.             | Marseilles & London             |
| "KARUNDA"   | 18,377 | 5th Sept.             | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "KHYBER"    | 9,114  | 12th Sept.            | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "DELTA"     | 8,087  | 19th Sept.            | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "KARMALA"   | 9,138  | 3rd Oct.              | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "SOUDAN"    | 6,696  | 15th Oct.             | Marseilles & London             |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 17th Oct.             | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "SIOLIA"    | 6,812  | 29th Oct.             | Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "KHYBER"    | 9,138  | 31st Oct.             | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,802 | 14th Nov.             | Marseilles, London & A'werp.    |
| "KASHGAR"   | 9,144  | 28th Nov.             | Marseilles & London.            |
| "MOREA"     | 10,911 | 12th Dec.             | Marseilles & London.            |

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

|           |        |           |                               |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| "TILAWA"  | 10,000 | 10th July | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| "TALAMBA" | 8,018  | 14th July | do.                           |
| "TAKIWA"  | 7,838  | 23rd July | do.                           |
| "TAIBEA"  | 7,933  | 29th July | do.                           |

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|              |       |           |                                                                              |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "ABAFURA"    | 6,000 | 8th July  | (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney & Melbourne. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 8th Aug.  |                                                                              |
| "TANDA"      | 6,958 | 2nd Sept. |                                                                              |
| "ABAFURA"    | 6,000 | 7th Oct.  |                                                                              |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 4th Nov.  |                                                                              |
| "TANDA"      | 6,958 | 2nd Dec.  |                                                                              |

The K. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Lioilo, Cebu, Kolambungan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.  
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

|              |        |                 |                                  |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| "GHARINDA"   | 5,308  | 19th June       | Amoy                             |
| "TALAMBA"    | 8,018  | 21st June, D.L. | Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.        |
| "MANTUA"     | 10,802 | 26th June       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "TAKIWA"     | 7,838  | 6th July        | Kobe.                            |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500  | 7th July        | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| "KASHGAR"    | 9,005  | 10th July       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "SOUDAN"     | 6,696  | 10th July       | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "TAIBEA"     | 7,933  | 11th July       | Kobe.                            |
| "SIOLIA"     | 6,812  | 24th July       | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "MACEDONIA"  | 11,689 | 24th July       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "KHYBER"     | 9,114  | 7th Aug.        | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.           |
| "TANDA"      | 6,958  | 8th Aug.        | Shanghai.                        |
| "KARUNDA"    | 18,377 | 21st Aug.       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "DELTA"      | 8,087  | 21st Aug.       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "KARMALA"    | 9,138  | 4th Sept.       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "ABAFURA"    | 6,000  | 12th Sept.      | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.           |
| "MALWA"      | 10,941 | 18th Sept.      | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "SOUDAN"     | 6,696  | 18th Sept.      | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "KHYBER"     | 9,138  | 2nd Oct.        | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500  | 10th Oct.       | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.           |
| "MANTUA"     | 10,802 | 17th Oct.       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "KALYAN"     | 9,144  | 1st Nov.        | do.                              |
| "DELTA"      | 8,087  | 1st Nov.        | Shanghai & Kobe.                 |
| "TANDA"      | 6,958  | 7th Nov.        | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.           |
| "MOREA"      | 10,911 | 14th Nov.       | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "MACEDONIA"  | 11,689 | 18th Dec.       | do.                              |
| "ABAFURA"    | 6,000  | 19th Dec.       | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.           |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
\* All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
\* Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
\* For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

P. &amp; O. Building, Cornmarket Road Central, HONGKONG

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

|          |     |                      |          |            |           |
|----------|-----|----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| HAIBONG  | --- | Capt. Ellis Walker   | Friday,  | 19th June, | at 1 p.m. |
| HAICHING | --- | Capt. W. S. Turnbull | Tuesday, | 23rd June, | at 1 p.m. |
| HAIBONG  | --- | A. H. Stewart        | Friday,  | 26th June, | at 4 p.m. |

\* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIBONG," "HAICHING" and "HAIBONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LARRAIK &amp; CO.

(General Managers)

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Ports                       | Steamers    | Date of Departure     |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG     | "CHENAN"    | On 18th June, 4 p.m.  |
| TIENSIN                     | "HUPH"      | On 18th June, 4 p.m.  |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN | "KUEICHO"   | On 18th June, 4 p.m.  |
| TSINGTAO                    | "CHUSAN"    | On 20th June, Noon.   |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK            | "KALGAN"    | On 31st June, 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE          | "KINGYUAN"  | On 32nd June, Noon.   |
| AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE    | "ANHUI"     | On 27th June, D.L.    |
| HOIHOW & SINGAPORE          | "CHINESE"   | On 28th June, 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK            | "KWANGTUNG" | On 28th June, 3 p.m.  |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN | "HUTCHOW"   | On 30th June, 11 a.m. |
| HOIHOW & BANGKOK            | "KIANGSU"   | On 4th July, 11 a.m.  |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK            | "KAYING"    | On 5th July, 9 p.m.   |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE          | "KIUNGCHOW" | On 7th July, Noon.    |

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.  
BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Telephone Central 83. Agents. CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE TRIVED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.****"CHANGTE"**

Will sail on her maiden voyage during July

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS.  
THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.  
(Sailings Subject to Alteration)

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Agents.

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**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails 26th June

**LYOED TRIESTINO.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.  
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "FUMEL" ... Sails 17th July  
S.S. "NUMIDIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 19th July  
M.R. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.  
S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 12th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June  
M.R. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

**HATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1079.

Agents.

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**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

| Mail Steamers | Next Sailings from Marseilles | Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan | Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| PORTGOS       | ---                           | ---                                                       | 23rd June, 1925                                |
| ANGKOR        | ---                           | ---                                                       | 7th July, "                                    |
| COMPIEGNE     | ---                           | 22nd May, 1925                                            | 21st July, "                                   |
| ANGERS        | ---                           | 6th June, "                                               | 4th Aug., "                                    |
| PAUL LECAT    | ---                           | 19th June, "                                              | 18th Aug., "                                   |
| ANDRE LEBON   | ---                           | 3rd July, "                                               | 1st Sept., "                                   |

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 25. 00 Od.  
B CLASS (2nd " ... 2 08. 00 Od.  
C CLASS (3rd " ... 2 00. 00 Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Train at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. " " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

S.S. "SI-KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON &amp; HAVRE is due

to arrive about 22nd June.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:-

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 740. 3, QUAI DE LA BIENNE.

CO-SIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

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